

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN PLANTS.

By J. H. MAIDEN AND E. BETCHE.

SAPINDACEÆ.

DODONÆA CAMFIELDI, n.sp.

A much branched dioecious shrub from about 1 to nearly 2 feet high, glabrous and slightly viscid. Leaves broad-linear, entire, with slightly recurved and somewhat undulate margins, acute, attaining about 1 inch in length, sessile with a broad rounded base and decurrent on the branches in 3 narrow wings. Flowers in short panicles terminal on short branchlets, the staminate flowers on slender pedicels, those of the pistillate flowers somewhat stouter. Sepals frequently reduced to 4 in number, nearly as long as the anthers. Style about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, very deciduous as well as the sepals. Capsule with broad wings extending from the base to the top. Seeds not shining, with broad compressed margins.

Waterfall Creek, Nowra, N.S.W., (W. Bäuerlen, November, 1888); about midway between Como and Sutherland, near Sydney, (J. H. Camfield, May, 1897).

This remarkable species belongs to the Section "Cycloptera" of Bentham's *Flora Australiensis*, but it is not closely allied to any of the described species. The broad sessile bases of the leaves appear to be unique in the genus, and the leaves are further remarkable through the large groups of resin-secreting glands which give them a dotted appearance. In growth it resembles a good deal one of the smaller-leaved forms of *Grevillea sphacelata*, which is one of the plants with which it is associated.

Though recently ascertained to have been first found nine years ago by Mr. Bäuerlen, whose name is already well represented in

the Flora of N. S. Wales, we name the plant in honour of Mr. Camfield, overseer of the Garden Palace grounds, its discoverer in the Port Jackson district, in recognition of the zeal and ability displayed by him in recent years as botanical collector and observer.

COMPOSITÆ.

HELIPTERUM MICROGLOSSUM, n.sp.

A much branched woolly-white herb with a woolly base, apparently not above 6 inches high. Leaves from linear to lanceolate, sessile, the longest attaining about one inch in length. Flower-heads shortly pedunculate or almost sessile, in terminal crowded or corymbose clusters. Involucre nearly cylindrical, with thin pale brown sparingly woolly bracts, the inner ones keeled and with very short white rays. Flowers about 10 in the involucre, achenes silky-hairy, with about 20 pappus-bristles distinctly united at the base.

Tarella, near Wilcannia, N.S.W., (W. Bäuerlen, August, 1887).

Allied to *H. corymbiflorum*, Schlecht., with which species F. v. Mueller unites it as var. *microglossum*, but it differs in so many essential points from the true *H. corymbiflorum*, apparently without any intermediate forms, that we are of opinion it should rank as a species. The chief points of difference between the two species are :

H. CORYMBIFLORUM.

Habit : erect, rather tall, with a corymbose inflorescence. *Involucres* turbinate, with straw-coloured bracts, the inner ones with rays attaining 3 lines in length. *Flowers* about 20 in the head.

H. MICROGLOSSUM.

Habit : spreading, rather small, with a compact and leafy, scarcely corymbose inflorescence. *Involucres* cylindrical, with brown bracts, the inner ones with rays scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ line in length. *Flowers* about 10 in the head.

Following are additional localities for this species, kindly supplied to us by Mr. J. G. Luehmann, Curator of the National Herbarium, Melbourne :—

Upper Darling, N.S.W. (Mrs. Kennedy); Barrier Ranges, N.S.W. (Mrs. Irvine, F. Wehl); Evelyn Creek, N.S.W. (A. King); Lake Torrens Plain, S.A. (R. Tate); Yorke Peninsula, S.A. (O. Tepper); Mount Eba, S.A. (E. Giles); Warrina, S.A. (Mrs. Richards).

EPACRIDÆ.

LEUCOPOGON FLETCHERI, n.sp.

A rather tall (up to 5 or 6 feet) divaricately branched shrub, with minutely pubescent young branches. Leaves spreading, linear, very pungent-pointed, with recurved margins, the longest about 4 lines long. Flowers solitary, pendulous on very short recurved axillary peduncles. Bracteoles broad and obtuse, but minutely mucronate, less than half the length of the sepals. Sepals acute, nearly half the length of the corolla. Corolla fully 4 lines in length, the lobes nearly as long as the tube. Anthers without sterile tips. Hypogynous scales distinct or slightly united. Ovary 5-angled and 5-celled; style very long, exserted from the corolla. Fruit oblong, longer than the calyx, frequently 1-celled and 1-seeded.

Near Springwood, N.S.W., (J. J. Fletcher, September, 1887).

Allied to *L. juniperinus*, R. Br., from which it is chiefly distinguished by the pendulous flowers, the proportionately longer corolla-lobes and the exserted style. Some of the southern forms of *L. juniperinus*, especially Tumut specimens, in the Herbarium of the Botanic Gardens, have pendulous flowers and longer corolla-lobes, and seem to form a connecting link between the two species, but Mr. Fletcher's Springwood specimens are distinguished from all other described species by the exserted style.